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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
8 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
9 AT SEATTLE

10 ROB LEAR,

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

13 SEATTLE HOUSING AUTHORITY,
14 et al.,

15 Defendants.

CASE NO. C13-0347JLR

ORDER DENYING MOTION
FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

16 Before the court is Plaintiff Rob Lear's Motion for Summary Judgment. (Mot.
17 (Dkt. # 66).) Mr. Lear is proceeding pro se in this case. He has sued the Seattle Housing
18 Authority ("SHA"), the City of Seattle, and numerous other defendants. (*See* Am.
19 Compl. (Dkt. # 46).) He alleges civil conspiracy, industrial espionage, housing
20 discrimination, and other causes of action, claiming that he was "snatched. Kidnapped.
21 Entrapped. Ensnared." (*Id.* at 12.) He alleges numerous instances of harm directed at
22 him by Defendants. (*Id.* at 12-27.) All of Mr. Lear's claims appear to stem from an

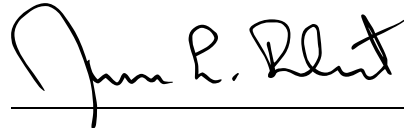
1 | alleged history of mistreatment that started in 1996 when Mr. Lear began residing in low-
2 | income housing provided by the SHA. (*See generally* Am. Compl.)

3 | On this motion, Mr. Lear asks the court to enter summary judgment in his favor on
4 | his claim of civil conspiracy. However, Mr. Lear has produced very little evidence or
5 | coherent legal argument in support of his motion. (*See* Mot.) Mr. Lear claims that he is
6 | entitled to summary judgment because the SHA intends to use his sister as a witness in
7 | this case. (*See* Mot. at 1.) He claims that his sister has “evil intent,” as evidenced by the
8 | fact that she has not distributed to Mr. Lear the proceeds of their parents’ will. (*Id.* at 1-
9 | 2.) Mr. Lear also alleges that his sister caused their father’s death and now “persecutes
10 | [him] under the pretense that [he] was mean to her when she was a child.” (*Id.*) Mr. Lear
11 | claims that the SHA’s decision to use his sister as a witness demonstrates that the SHA is
12 | involved in a conspiracy against him. (*See id.*) As evidence, he submits a copy of his
13 | parents’ will. (*See id.* at 4.)

14 | Summary judgment is appropriate only if the evidence, when viewed in the light
15 | most favorable to the non-moving party, demonstrates “that there is no genuine dispute as
16 | to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.” Fed. R.
17 | Civ. P. 56(a); *see Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 322 (1986); *Galen v. Cnty. of*
18 | *L.A.*, 477 F.3d 652, 658 (9th Cir. 2007). The moving party bears the initial burden of
19 | showing there is no genuine issue of material fact and that he or she is entitled to prevail
20 | as a matter of law. *Celotex*, 477 U.S. at 323. The court is “required to view the facts and
21 | draw reasonable inferences in the light most favorable to the [non-moving] party.” *Scott*
22 | *v. Harris*, 550 U.S. 372, 378 (2007).

1 Mr. Lear has come nowhere close to showing that he is entitled to summary
2 judgment. Specifically, he has not produced nearly enough evidence for the court to
3 conclude that he has a viable claim for civil conspiracy against any of the defendants
4 remaining in this case. The court cannot infer from Mr. Lear's parents' will or from his
5 statements about its implications that there are no genuine disputes of material fact with
6 respect to his civil conspiracy claim or that he is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.
7 Accordingly, Mr. Lear's motion for summary judgment is DENIED (Dkt. # 66).

8 Dated this 12th day of December, 2013.

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11 JAMES L. ROBART
12 United States District Judge
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